

STUDENT EXPERIMENT FOR TELEVISION
COURSE PROPOSAL FOR 1970-71

I. Basic Photography

II. Independent Study in Photography, Television, or Innovative Uses of Technology.

Rationale:

1. An average of three students weekly ask for credit for study of photography or television.
2. The areas defined by this proposal are not covered in the Harpur curriculum.
3. See appendix -- for Basic Photography.
4. We have students knowledgeable in the fundamentals of photography, electronics, art, cinema, and general technology.

Course Description:

- I. Basic Photography -- Pass/No pass or Pass/Fail; Enrollment Limited to 20 students. No prerequisite. See attached rationale and description for 1250X.
- II. Independent Study in Photography/Television or Innovative Uses of Technology. Pass/No pass or Pass/Fail - Limit 20 students. Prospective enrollees will submit proposals to the instructor. These proposals will be received by the instructor and advice will be sought concerning the soundness of the proposal.

Acceptance of the proposal indicates enrollment in the course.

Students will make a formal presentation of their work at the end of the semester.

Examples of the types of Independent explorations are:

Photography:

1. A study of the phenomenon of Black and White as manifested by photogram techniques.
2. A melding of photographic images and drawing.
3. Development of a photographic emulsion for sensitizing all surfaces.
4. A visual statement of the problems of ecology.

5. Experiments in the production of Holograms.

Television:

1. A narrative approach to the problems of drugs on the campus.
2. Construction of a televistic design generator.
3. A study of the textural potentialities of television.
4. A melding of film and television.

Innovative Technology:

1. Development of time concepts using multi-sound presentation.
2. Transformation of sound into color using reflective surfaces.
3. Construction of a machine that responds in particular ways to human presence.
4. Construction of a Lumia.

These examples we offered as possible ways student energies might be directed. The actual projects will of course be determined by the students.

October 16, 1970

Mr. Robert Dolins
Assistant Commissioner for Narcotic
Education
Narcotics Addiction Control Commission
P.O. Box 8200, Executive Park
Albany, New York 12203

Dear Bob:

Carmen called the other day and we got together concerning your letter to him. I outlined my ideas of a situation that would produce the kinds of information that you can use. Roughly it is as follows:

1. Establish a Community Center for Television Production (C.C.T.V.P.) in the Triple Cities area.
2. Have a person in control of the Center who is dedicated, open, and capable of working with all constituencies in the community.
3. Have equipment available to anyone who wants to use it.

Enclosed is a proposal I made to the New York State Council on the Arts. So far, no action has been taken by them. I also gave a copy to Statton (Buzz) Rice, State Director of Instructional Resources, State University of New York Educational Communications, 30 Russell Road, Albany, New York. Phone: (518) 457-2830. No action from him either. My problem comes down to money. If I have it, I'll make this place fly; if I don't, we creep or grind to a halt.

What I propose is that you fund or help fund through agencies known to you a C.C.T.V.P. which would be an extension of our current Experimental Television Center operation. In return you will get what you want. Carmen is up for the idea of running this type of operation. He's good, and I would like to see him do it, if not now, because of his present commitments to the structure already existing for drug education, then in the future.

The information gathered from a C.C.T.V.P. concept is limitless and would have the effect of giving an overall view of any community problem, not just a narrow specifically directed understanding. However, the specifics could be winnowed from the overview--in other words, the choice of information is vast. You have witnessed the effect of amateur production by Angel. The effect on the group that Saturday was predictable; it happens every time we show the tapes.

Mr. Robert Dolins

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October 16, 1970

I realize the problems of justification of funding you may run into. Buzz Rice's assistant is pretty sure that his office isn't the place to fund our operation because E.T.C. isn't really instructional. At the same time, Buzz looks at Angel's tapes and says, "Now, that's education." And in the middle of all this shit I'm thinking about going back to pottery.

My mind is still blown by the \$1,500 to \$2,000 a minute costs for your films. Maybe the simplest approach would be to ask your organization for enough money to make a 20-minute film based on Angel's evidence, or sell you Angel's tape in film form and use the money to open up the C.C.T.V.P.

The C.C.T.V.P. concept is important--to both of us. In the long run, you will get more and better information from this kind of operation than you would if Carmen and I tried to focus on just producing "drug tapes." For me this is a pilot project which hopefully will culminate in a series of C.C.T.V.P. all over the state.

Sincerely,

Ralph Hocking
Director,
Experimental Television Center

RH/ldh
Enclosure

PROPOSAL TO DEVELOP STATEWIDE DRUG INFORMATION NETWORK
FOR NACC

I. The Experimental Television Center (E.T.C.) was started in the Fall of 1969 because it was felt that there should be an opportunity for students and faculty on this campus to involve themselves in the production of television as a personal means of communication and expression. Furthermore, it was felt that if a camera was placed in the hands of persons who don't know television production, we would discover new ways to use television on this campus. To date, we have discovered that:

- A. Television is usually thought of as a complex means of communication.
- B. Television is a means of expression that may be used by people in all walks of life with very little training using simple equipment.
- C. The power of non-professional television is astounding.

II. In the Fall of 1970 we took our equipment and two tapes made by Angel St. Nuñez of Drug Problems in Bedford-Stuyvesant to Albany for a viewing by a group of people interested in evaluating drug education information available through the Narcotics Addiction Control Commission (NACC) Centers. The tapes we presented were at least the most discussion-provoking of the day's events. After exploring the possibilities of using our concept of information gathering and with the encouragement of Commissioner Dolins and others on his staff--particularly Carmen Ball of the Binghamton office of NACC--I am submitting the following proposal to develop a system to produce information for use by the NACC Educational Centers.

III. The Experimental Television Center will be responsible for initiating, *E.S.C.* training, and maintaining a network for ~~drug education information~~ using concepts proven successful by the Center. The basis for the network will be:

A. Placement of equipment in strategic locations throughout the State.

1. 1/2" portable SONY videotaping equipment will be located at the following places in the existing NACC education network:

- a. Binghamton - 2 cameras
- b. Rochester
- c. Buffalo
- d. Syracuse
- e. Utica
- f. Albany
- g. Farmingdale
- h. N.Y.C., 1855 Broadway - 3 cameras
- i. Plattsburgh

These locations should be seen as temporary as the cameras may be relocated if the need arises.

2. Video playback equipment will be available in other centers.

B. Training programs for NACC personnel and others.

I will initially train personnel at the centers through the monthly meetings for upstate and downstate. There will then be a follow-up of myself and staff visiting all the centers to help with problems discovered after the first contact. There will be an ongoing service to all centers to insure clarity and productivity.

The training program for NACC personnel will consist of:

1. Familiarization with equipment.
 2. Techniques we have found workable in getting information.
 3. Suggestions of how to get others involved with producing tapes.
 4. Simple maintenance of machines.
 5. A rigorous explanation of the concepts of communication we are dealing with.
- C. Maintenance of equipment, evaluation, editing, and distribution of information.

The E.T.C. will maintain, troubleshoot, and pass on information concerning the use of the equipment.

1. NACC Education Centers

Although some of the production will be immediately useful by the individual center producing the information, we will also ask that recorded tapes be returned to the E.T.C. for evaluation, editing, and finally, distribution to all centers when useful. By this method, each center will build a library of common information and at the same time have the potential to localize a program for specific use.

2. Preparation for cable cast/broadcast.

The E.T.C. will prepare information for use by on-air or cable broadcasting when useful, and we will contract to have 16mm kinescopes made if necessary.

D. Institute programs directly from E.T.C. to be used by NACC.

The staff and others connected with E.T.C. will continue to produce tapes, and this information will also be available to NACC; i.e., Angel's tapes, etc.

The main impact of the program is that the information will be believable to the people who see it. I cannot over-emphasize the favorable response we have had from the several tapes already produced by the Experimental Television Center. Young people particularly appreciate the honesty evidenced in this type of production.

The NACC TV information network will be based on the successful approach used by E.T.C.; that is, for individuals to have free access to videotape recorders to make statements they feel are necessary.

People concerned about misuse of drugs will have the opportunity to gather information to educate each other and others who are not immediately involved. Some uses might be:

1. Educational groups may further understand how students are affected by drug problems if the students have access to a t.v. camera and are allowed to make their own statements.
2. A camera could be made available to local law enforcement officers to let them record their views and attitudes toward local drug problems.
3. Individuals will be encouraged to use the machines for purposes of defining problems and attitudes as they relate to the drug scene. We should also expect the unexpected--perhaps new information will surface.

The kinds of information that we can expect from this network will be an honest view of what the drug problem is to the people in New York State.

BUDGET

I. PERSONNEL

Director, E.T.C.	\$2,500.00
Coordinator for Drug Education	10,000.00
Repair/Development Engineer	10,000.00
Secretary	6,000.00
Temporary Services	<u>2,000.00</u>
Total:	\$30,500.00

II. EQUIPMENT --SONY Equipment

1. 12 AV-3400/AVC-3400 Battery-operated Videocorder/ Videocamera ensembles @ \$1,495.00	\$17,940.00
2. 6 AV-3600 Videocorder Playback Units @ \$695.00	4,170.00
3. 2 AV-5000 Videocorder for Duplicating @ \$1,250.00	2,500.00
4. 18 RFU-53W RF Adaptors for Video/Audio Channel #3 for AV-3600/AV-3400 @ \$49.00	882.00
5. 1 1B-4 Scan Converter (for conversion of 1/2" tape for broadcast compatibility) @ \$4,850.00	4,850.00
6. 10 VCT-20A Tripods @ \$40.00	400.00
7. 10 BP-20 Battery Packs @ \$35.00	350.00
8. 10 ECM-22 Electric Condenser Microphones @ \$99.50	995.00
9. 5 CVM 180 UA Monitors @ \$250.00	1,250.00

--State Contract Items

1. 400 1/2" 3M Videotapes, 20 min. @ \$9.72 (State contract price).	3,888.00
2. 150 1/2" 3M Videotapes, 1 hour @ \$25.50 (State contract price)	3,825.00

--Grass Valley Item

1. 1 940 H Processing Systems for Helical Scan VTR @ \$1,810.00	<u>\$1,810.00</u>
	Equipment Total: \$42,860.00

III. OFFICE SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT AND NEWSLETTER

Mimeograph/Newsletter	\$1,000.00
Stationery	200.00
Postage	300.00
Typewriter	500.00
Miscellaneous office supplies	200.00
Total:	<u>\$2,200.00</u>

IV. SERVICING COSTS

A. \$2,000
1. Kinescope for converting videotape to 16mm
2. Dub up to 2" for broadcast (2" tape costs)
3. Other unforeseen needs of E.T.C. to service NACC centers
B. \$1,500.00
1. Hand tools
2. Parts for repairs and innovations
Total: \$3,500.00

V. TRAVEL

1. Air Travel - hotel and meals	\$1,500.00
2. Truck, panel or carryall	2,000.00
3. Gas, oil, maintenance, and insurance	2,000.00
Total:	<u>\$5,500.00</u>

VI. RENTAL COSTS

1. Rent for CCTVP space, one year	\$3,600.00
2. Rehabilitation for CCTVP space	2,000.00
3. Utilities for CCTVP space	<u>2,000.00</u>
	<u>\$7,600.00</u>

Grand Total: \$92,160.00

SONY EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTIONS

We suggest that SONY equipment be purchased from Motion Picture Camera Supply, Inc., 424 West 49th Street, New York, New York 10019, because they have the SONY modifications that meet the required standards of the Experimental Television Center.

1. AV-3400/AVC-3400 Battery-operated Videocorder/Video camera ensembles.

The VideoRover II is a completely portable, battery-operated Video Tape Recording system that can be carried and operated by one person. It consists of a hand-held video camera (with zoom lens and built-in electret condenser microphone) connected to a shoulder- or back-carried Videocorder. The latter is used to record picture and sound and to play them back on a monitor or, with the optional RF modulator, on a regular TV set. The Videocorder can likewise be used to record TV programs off the air. The camera has a zoom lens and an electronic viewfinder that shows the operator his picture exactly as it will appear on the TV screen. This viewfinder, moreover, can be used for playback to check the tape as soon as it has been recorded. An AC power adaptor, which also serves to charge the battery, makes it possible to run the VideoRover II on house current. Special features include stop action, audio that can be added after recording of video, and a recording and playback time better than 30 minutes on one reel of tape.

2. AV-3600 Videocorder Playback Unit.

The AV-3600 is a Videocorder that provides a whole hour of monochrome recording and playback on 1/2" tape. Three numbered buttons and a single lever make the AV-3600 extremely easy to operate, as does the full automatic gain control, for both video and audio, which eliminates all manual recording adjustments. The AV-3600 has stop action, audio that can be added after recording of video, and an optional RF modulator that enables tapes to be

played back on regular TV sets. The AV-3600 conforms to standard EIA TV signal requirements. It can record any EIA composite TV signal from a camera or receiver/monitor. Horizontal resolution is more than 300 lines. Tapes are interchangeable with those of any AV Series VTR. This is not a portable unit; it is for use as a stationary playback in the NACC centers.

3. AV-5000 Videocorder for Duplicating.

The AV-5000 is a compact 1/2" format Videocorder that records and plays back. Recording and playback time is one full hour. The AV-5000 has slow motion as well as stop action, audio that can be added after recording of video, and an optional RF modulator that enables tapes to be played back on regular TV sets. The AV-5000 conforms to standard EIA TV signal requirements. It can record any EIA composite TV signal from a camera or receiver/monitor. Horizontal resolution in monochrome is more than 300 lines. Tapes are interchangeable with those of any SONY AV Series VTR. This model will be used for duplicating and editing tapes at E.T.C.

4. RFU-53W RF Adaptors for Video/Audio Channel #3 for AV-3600/AV-3400.

RF adaptor, video and audio, to playback through regular TV set; for AV-3600/AV-3400.

5. 1B-4 Scan Converter (for conversion of 1/2" tape for broadcast compatibility).

The SONY Scan Converter or "Image Buffer" serves to manipulate TV images, after they have been recorded on tape, in an almost limitless number of ways. It can also transfer these images from tape in one format onto tape in another format. Thus the Image Buffer can be used to eliminate image jitter or flag waving, to add special effects or titles to already recorded tapes, to help edit and assemble, and to convert tape into widely varying formats. It is capable of converting SONY signals from EIAJ-1 to EIA American Standard Signal which is Broadcast Mode.

6. VCT-20A Tripods.

7. BP-20 Battery Packs.

These are extra battery packs for portable cameras.

8. ECM-22 Electric Condenser Microphones.

Professional quality unidirectional mic with specially developed low noise FET. High sensitivity and wide frequency response. Complete with cable and wind screen, to give capacity to get microphone away from camera.

9. CVM 180 UA Monitors.

GRASS VALLEY Equipment Description

1. Model 940H Processing System for Helical Scan VTR

940 H Processing Systems reliably replace all sync and blanking pulses, including those pulses missing during the period of the helical scan (slant track) VTR dropout. By inserting standard pulses into the video signal, dubs to other helical scan or quadruplex machines can be made. In addition, the synchronizing pulses available from the 950H sync generator can be used to drive cameras and special effects systems for insertion of titles, etc. This piece of equipment is necessary for signal clarification and for the transfer of 1/2" to 2" broadcast mode, and will be used in the

E.T.C.

The Human Resources Project was established with the goal of providing an experience to the children of Bedford-Stuyvesant which would help them in many ways, i.e., showing them that there is more to the world than the broken buildings, the winos, and the junkies they were accustomed to in their environment, and supplementing the knowledge they had gained in school. The schools would teach these kids about lakes, forests, beautiful homes, Jack and Jill, but all of this was alien to them since they had never experienced these things.

Having worked with the children for five years and being a resident of the area, I felt that by taking these youngsters and placing them in the environment that they could only see in books and on tv sets, it would help these children recognize the other side of life. Many of them hated school and didn't see any change in their environment except that all their friends would take glue and other drugs making their environment worse.

A 1/2 " video tape I made about the children and their environment, together with a plea for support, prompted the local citizens to donate enough money for the food. The University donated a dormitory to house the children.

The results of the project could only be summarized by what has happened up to this point. (It was my future hope to encourage the School of Social Work at SUNY/ Binghamton to involve interested college students who would go and live in the ghetto and help the children and residents learn how they could improve the environment.) The children, sad-eyed, went back with the hope that if they tried hard enough, they would be able to achieve a school such as the one they had experienced. They all got to finally walk in the woods, swim in a lake, go fishing, and live in an environment where they were not treated like animals. Two of the eleven year-olds who weighed fifty pounds went back at 75 pounds. Most of all, they had hope that there were better things to look forward to if only they would try. This hope was expressed in that the first thing they did upon returning was to clean up the neighborhood so that it might resemble Binghamton, and they are setting up an anti-drug club where any kid caught getting high on glue would be promptly taken care of in a very effective way.

Angel Saint Nunez

TU 9/28/70

Drug Addiction Films Get the Once-Over

There was a time when the documentary film was little more than a series of nice pictures, done straight on, with little attention being paid to creative or artistic values.

But things have changed and a good example of this was the day-long showing of drug addiction films shown a few weekends ago by the Narcotic Addiction Control Commission and Health Department in one of the large studios at WRGB-TV.

Some of the films were obtained from private filmmakers, others had been produced by the state and additional films are under production.

THE MAIN PURPOSE of the day-long session attended by students, ex-addicts, social workers, health department offi-



Kaleidoscope

By
R. E. Krieger

cials, and television and film producers was to see if the content and aspect of the films were valid for a student audience which is rapidly becoming a film and image generation.

Many of the films are in use now and all of them are available to schools and public groups.

The films touch all phases of addiction from the hallucinogenic to the hard drugs, from marijuana through heroin.

Film on LSC vary from a highly clinical account of what the drug is probably doing to chromosomal patterns to harrowing closeups of bad trips.

The major film of those I saw was one called "Hooked," produced and filmed by Ralph Hocking and Angel St. Nunez of

the Experimental Television Center at the State University at Binghamton.

It is a harrowing and enormously effective use of cinema verite . . . with the cameras ruthlessly displaying the lives of two heroin addicts . . . the husband, 19 and the wife, 17.

Their talking in a straight everyday manner of their addiction, their fantasies and their lives (the wife saying matter-of-factly, 'I been on the streets since I was 7') and over it all is their pleading for help.

It is gut-level material, filmed

beautifully and must be enormously effective.

If anything it shows that concerned people are feverishly seeking new ways to attack an age-old problem that has become increasingly desperate.

STILL SPEAKING OF FILMS, I had my first look at Gerry Herman's latest movie "Winter of the Witch," an absolutely charming account of a 600-year-old witch and a young boy. There are some very good people in it. Hermione Gingold is the witch, Anna Strasburg is the boy's mother and the narration is by Burgess Meredith. Herman, who made his first film in Slingerlands where he lived, is currently at work on a new full-length project about a 14-year-old "fast gun." He now has a first draft screenplay and is doing research in Santa Fe.

THERE WAS a 100 per cent increase in the number of delegates this weekend to the New York State Community Theater Association conference at Albany State. "North Star Shining" done by the black ensemble The East River Players. Adapted from Hidlegard Swift's work it was an unimpressive account of the history of the blacks in America done through verse, dialogue, monologue, song and staged dance.



—PRESS PHOTOS BY PAUL KONECNY.

VISIT TO A STRANGE LAND—State University at Binghamton student Angel Saint Nunez shepherds a group of youngsters from Bedford-Stuyvesant across the SUAB campus this morning after breakfast at the dining hall.

Slum Children Find SUAB Sojourn a True 'Shangri-la'

By BILL DOWD

If the 15 Bedford-Stuyvesant youngsters plucked from their environment for a two-week vacation on the State University at Binghamton campus were asked to write an essay on their hiatus, they might be tempted to borrow the title of Gore Vidal's play, "Visit to a Small Planet."

Of course, these kids probably never heard of Gore Vidal. They also never heard an offer to hike in the woods, look for fossils, go bicycling, see a movie or eat as much as they want.

They come from a poverty pocket of New York City where it's everyday practice to dodge the drunks, pushers and con men on the way home through garbage-littered streets.

Angel Saint Nunez, a SUAB student whose home is Bedford-Stuyvesant, decided to give the youngsters—ranging in age from 9 to 14—a chance to see what things are like on the other side of the looking glass.

Working for the last few months to raise \$1,500 from service clubs and individuals

to pay for meals, movies and other expenses, Mr. Saint Nunez selected 15 youngsters from a list of 60 that he had drawn up.

At 5 p.m. yesterday, a five-car caravan chauffeured by Triple Cities area residents who volunteered free and anonymous transportation pulled into the SUAB campus and deposited 15 screaming, jumping kids.

They are quartered in Delaware Hall, a dormitory in the Newing College portion of the university.

"The kids were unbelievable

on the trip and when they got here," said Mr. Saint Nunez. "They told me they know this is where the elite, the very rich, live and go to school.

"They invaded the student center like a plague of locusts," he said with a mock shudder. "When they spotted the bowling alleys it took a lot to pull them away. They were so overwhelmed by everything that they didn't know what to do first."

All activities have been put on Mr. Saint Nunez' master schedule—breakfast at 8, hiking at 9, lunch at 11:30, baseball at 1, swimming at 4 and so on. He has four counselors—two SUAB undergraduates, one graduate student and one Bedford-Stuyvesant resident—to help ride herd on the energetic kids.

In the daytime everything is fine. At night old fears rise up.

"They each have their own bed and own room, but last night they got scared and wanted to sleep together the way they're used to doing," said Mr. Saint Nunez. "I let them, but tonight it's going to break up. I want them to get to know different things."

The woods near Delaware Hall hold mysteries that the youngsters are constantly exploring—except at dusk when they insist the place is loaded with ghosts and other unnamed terrors.

"Look at these fossils," cried one 12-year-old excitedly. "You can see FISH in them! I've got a whole bunch I'm taking home with me."

"Can you imagine that?" asked Mr. Saint Nunez. "You try to show kids something like that in school and they don't want to hear about it. Now they're all grabbing rocks, fossils, acorns . . . anything they can get."

"We never saw a place like this," another youngster chimed in.

"Man, there's even a tree house up there in the forest."

Attention shifted briefly to a bee hive one of the others discovered.

Cycling on the few bikes discarded after the regular school year by students gave reason for many arguments.

So badly did the youngsters want to ride that one pair hit on an ingenious plan for making use of a chainless bike



BETTER THAN A CLASSROOM—These youngsters from New York's Bedford-Stuyvesant found that collecting fossilized rocks on the SUAB campus on their own was more interesting than hearing about them in school.

OFB Hoping To Get New Head by Fall

Here's a Chance To Be in Census

Have you been counted?

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OFB Hoping To Get New Head by Fall

Opportunities for Broome, Inc., the county's antipoverty agency, hopes to have a new executive director at work sometime in September, according to the Rev. William I. Gracey, president of the board of directors.

Mr. Gracey said interviews of five candidates are being conducted and a presentation from the board's personnel committee is expected by August at the latest.

The agency has had two interim executive directors since the board last spring fired Edward D. Behrs, who had run OFB since mid-1965.

Mr. Gracey said efforts by the personnel committee and a Chicago placement firm have screened dozens of applications for the \$15,000-a-year position down to the current five.

None of the five are from the Broome County area, he added.

Joseph Chanecka, director of OFB's manpower program, is the current interim director. He was named to the post after James W. Compton, executive director of the Broome County Urban League, filled in for four weeks.

Here's a Chance To Be in Census

Have you been counted?

The Broome County Chamber of Commerce, in an effort to determine whether the accuracy of the 1970 census in the Broome County Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area is open to question, is conducting a survey to see how many families were missed.

Sections of Johnson City were missed, according to Mayor James W. McCabe, and reports of families also missed in other parts of the county have been received by various officials.

In the form below, anyone who did not have his census form collected may indicate this, according to Dr. Charles N. Aswad, the chamber's president.

To the best of my knowledge I have not been counted as a resident of the Broome County Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area in the 1970 census.

NAME _____ TEL. _____

ADDRESS _____

Please fill out and mail to one of the following two addresses as soon as possible:

Broome County Chamber of Commerce, Inc.
P. O. Box 995
Binghamton, N. Y. 13902

Broome County Planning Dept.
Courthouse
Binghamton, N. Y. 13901

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So badly did the youngsters want to ride that one pair hit on an ingenious plan for making use of a chainless bike. One pumped the pedals, even though the action did nothing but give him a feeling of accomplishment, while the other pushed from behind—uphill.

Some of the old city habits crop up—taking an extra apple or container of yogurt back to the dorm after breakfast to be secreted away; older kids asserting their strength when it came time to use the bikes; puffing a crumpled cigarette before anyone could ask for it.

"I've got at least two more years of school here," said Mr. Saint Nunez, "and I'd like to make this an annual thing. I had to turn parents away who asked if I could take their kids out of the city."

"At first I wanted to rush through school in a couple of years and get back to work with the kids. Now I can see you can get things done within the system."

Italians to Picket NBC

NEW YORK (AP) — The Italian-American Civil Rights League said today that it will picket the National Broadcasting Co. offices this evening to protest the showing of a program entitled "Trial of the Mafioso" Sunday night.

'We've got to do something to help'

THE SUN-BULLETIN—Binghamton, N.Y. Monday, July 27, 1970

5

It was chaos . . . and it was fun.

The event was a bowling party for 15 kids from the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn.

The boys, all from a tough ghetto area, are in Binghamton for a holiday. They were brought here by Angel Saint Nunez, himself a resident of Bedford-Stuyvesant and now a junior at the State University of New York at Binghamton.

The squeaks and squeals of 15 delirious boys mingled with the thumping of gutter balls, falling pins and the boys' censors.

Bowling was new to most of the boys. The money you spend on bowling can be spent for food or clothing.

Many of the kids will drop out of school by 12. Others will land in jail, Mr. Saint Nunez said.

"We had to get those kids out of the ghetto for a while, to show them there is some thing better. We have to show them that 'up-state' doesn't only mean a trip to reform school."

Angel Saint Nunez raised more than \$1,500 to bring the boys to the Binghamton area. He convinced the SUNY-Binghamton officials of the value of the program and the school provided housing. He hopes to bring more boys upstate next year.

He announced Friday that the boys will be able to extend their two-week vacation through next Sunday due to surplus funds and a low bill from the SUNY-Binghamton food service.

"Some of these kids have been cutting back on their appetites because they don't want us to spend too much money on them," Mr. Nunez said. They were scheduled to return to New York City yesterday.

With Angel looking over his shoulder, one boy lined up at the head of the bowling lane and let the gutter ball path of the ball with body English . . . until it rolled off into the gutter. The boy screamed with delight.

The orderly chase continued but there were quiet moments for some. One boy stood looking down the alley beyond the pins. You could almost see the scars of violence, the rat- and garbage-infested neighborhood etched upon his face.

Must return

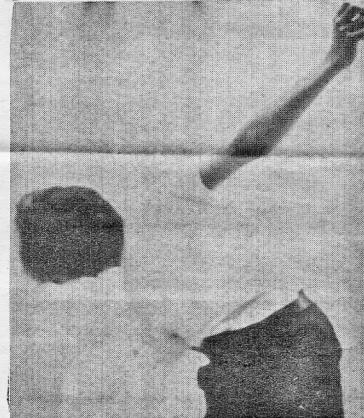
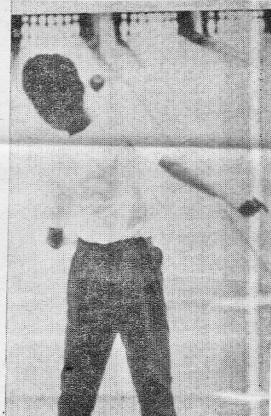
Their faces force you to remember that they must return to Bedford-Stuyvesant.

Will Angel Saint Nunez have done them a favor or a disservice by bringing them here? Will they try to escape the ghetto? Or will they go back determined to improve their neighborhood?

"A lot of these kids are talking about going back to school when they get home so they can come back here to college," Angel said.

But are all the obstacles that have shackled their fathers bind them too? When they tell their friends about picnics, and camping, and swimming pools, will a militant elder bitterly inform them that "they got all that by stealing from us." And will they believe it?

"We've got to do something to help them," Angel said.



TEXT

AND

PHOTOS

BY

JOHN

ZINDERDINE

Incomplete
copy

PROPOSAL FOR EXPANSION OF THE
EXPERIMENTAL TELEVISION CENTER

I. The Experimental Television Center was started in the Fall of 1969 because it was felt that there should be an opportunity for students and faculty on this campus to involve themselves in the production of television as a personal means of communication and expression. Furthermore, it was felt that if a camera was placed in the hands of persons who don't know television production, we would discover new ways to use television on this campus.

To date we have discovered that:

1. Television is usually thought of as a complex means of communication.
2. Television is a means of expression that may be used by people in all walks of life with very little training using simple equipment.
3. The power of non-professional television is astounding. (See Appendix.)

EXPERIMENTAL TELEVISION CENTER
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
BINGHAMTON NEW YORK 13901
TELEPHONE 607-798-2710
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

In the Fall of 1970 the Experimental Television Center will offer
the following opportunities to SUNY/Binghamton:

1. Students/faculty will have available to them
1/2" equipment for their use.
2. Students at SUNY/Binghamton may be given credit
for independent study projects in the Cinema
Department (Cinema 191). The prerequisite for
credit is:
 - a. The student will learn to operate the
SONY equipment, under 1. above.
 - b. The student will submit a proposal to
the E.T.C. describing the project in
detail. When this proposal is accepted,
he is working for credit.

Credit may also be given for projects
that relate to other areas of television.

For more information, contact Ralph Hocking.

9/9/70

II. In the Fall of 1970 the Experimental Television Center will offer the following opportunities to SUNY/Binghamton:

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Workshops for Using Television in Educational Systems

III. Representatives of local public education have been asking for help in using television. Many local school systems have closed circuit t.v. distribution systems but no means of production.

We propose to conduct a series of workshops on the Binghamton campus aimed at familiarizing participants with available machines and discussions of educational uses of these machines and television concepts. No doctrine is available nor is one sought. Stimulation is available and as yet, undiscovered uses for television are the goals. The workshops will be open to local educators and other interested members of the community.

We also plan to offer workshops and conferences for the benefit of the SUNY system.

Community Center for Television Production (CCTVP)

IV. The need for community involvement in the production of television seems self-evident if one is at all aware of the effects of television as we now know it (network control).

The main body of commercial television is the presentation of synthetic life. Those programs devoted to news and documentaries are compressions of high points of excitement and interest and offer only a superficial understanding of the situation they are describing. The most imaginative, natural uses of television are presentations of football games and some other sports events. They are programs that allow the viewer to understand more fully the totality of a situation.

Locally there are no alternatives to this kind of television. People outside the sphere of professional television production are never in a position to make television. They are in a constantly passive position relative to available information via the medium.

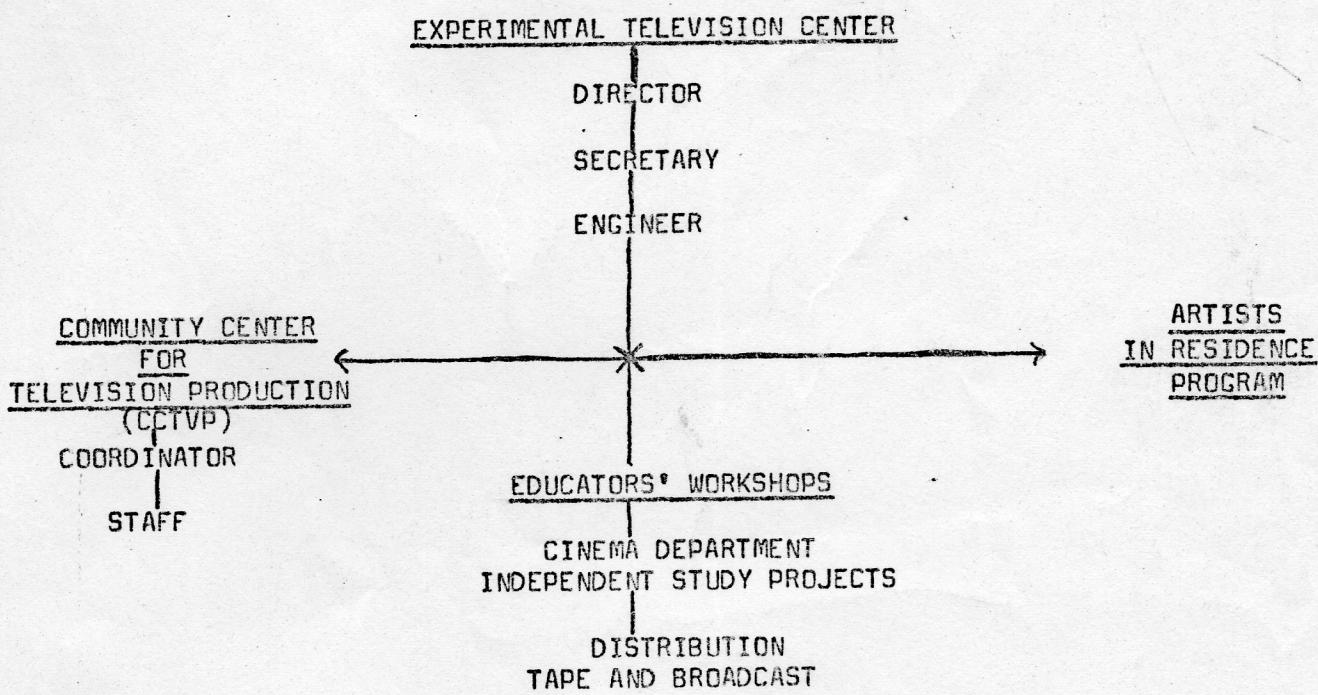
The Community Center for Television Production will be open to the entire community. The Center will foster an understanding of the visual world and an emphasis of the importance of all human activity. The Center will encourage individual production and television and experimentation to discover new uses for the medium. The Center will be located somewhere in the Triple Cities area, but not on the SUNY campus. Ideally, we will rent a theater or loft space to house the Community Center and act as a T.V. Theater. We have access to a television projector.

So far most of the tapes made at the Experimental Television Center have been viewed by the makers and a few other people--with the exception of some tapes made in Bedford-Stuyvesant. These were shown to many local organizations by taking the playback equipment to them.

Although the Center has been effective in developing lines of communication without broadcasting, we are forming alliances with local N.E.T., commercial stations, and the cable companies with the intention of eventually broadcasting our information.

SUNY/Binghamton Artists-in-Residence Program

V. We know the influence of artists working in television is essential to a healthy understanding of the medium. The artists-in-residence will be chosen by the Cinema Department, SUNY/Binghamton. The period of residency may be three, six, or twelve months, or arrangements may be made for shorter periods of time--that is, funds for one three-month period may be devoted to a series of discussions and/or shows by artists instead of having someone in residence. The Artists-in-Residence will be given space and equipment necessary to carry on their ideas. They will be able to make use of other personnel at the Center (engineer, secretary, interested students, etc.) and whatever equipment and space facilities we can make available. They will be asked to participate in other phases of the Center's activities, i.e., Workshops, Community Center, etc.



CURRENT PHYSICAL SITUATION

SONY 1/2" Videotape Equipment on Hand

1. 3 DVK 2400/VCK 2400 Cameras
2. 3 Recorder/playback CV 2200
3. 1 SEG-1 Special Effects Generator
4. 1 Portable monitor 8" CVM-31 UWP
5. 2 Monitor 22" CVM 220U
6. 1 Mini mod RF Converter
7. Extension Cables, A/C adaptors, and various accessories

We have occasional access to two other cameras and playback units on campus. We also have a borrowed, scrounged, and stolen collection of tools and maintenance equipment. The campus has a service organization called Educational Communications. They have a wealth of 1" and 2" black and white video tape equipment. In the past, the E.T.C. has had a very limited access to these devices, however, we expect that avenue of access to broaden.